

Persons wishing to be served with the TELEGRAPH will leave their names and address at our office, where notice of publication and delivery charges should be left. Hour of publication three o'clock, p. m. Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

A writer in the New York Tribune gives us to understand that "quite a large number, mostly of young men of a reckless stamp, ready for any thing, from storming a down to robbing a hen-roost," are enlisted in this enterprise; but, he adds, "they are encouraged by older men, who enjoy high social positions, and who are looked up to for better things." The Tribune is very severe in its denunciations of this contemplated measure, and sees in its consummation nothing but the extension of the area of slavery. We have our apprehensions also, but from different views. We fear, in the first place, that the success of the enterprise of our Nation may desire to prevent the equipment of an army on our shores, the success of such an undertaking may affect the neutral position of our Government. In the second place, we fear for the fate of all who shall embark upon the enterprise, for they will have no refuge in the event of its final failure.

These are all the fears and all the scruples we have on the subject.

We are clear in our convictions that the condition of both races would be improved by the independence of Cuba. The white man would at once emerge into the light of liberty, of political power, and moral and intellectual elevation; and the condition of the slave, in his state of slavery, would be as promptly modified, and his preparation for the great work of the age—the colonization and civilization of Africa—would be immeasurably facilitated.

If the tendency of this scheme, its feasibility, the question of right and wrong as connected with it, and the results of success and of failure, were calmly and fairly presented to the minds of our people, and argued, much good would proceed from it. But as it is, there is nothing but covert scheming and action, looking very much like guilt, on the one side, while the denunciations of the other are made as though the servile fear of offending the ruling powers prevents the faithful examination and analysis that other questions receive. The former is undoubtedly true; but—we hope we may be pardoned for saying it—the latter is assuredly insincere. The American who asserts that he does not wish to see Cuba in the enjoyment of republican freedom is either deceptive in his declaration, or no true republican himself. The means of rendering her so are all that are to be looked at. This is revolution; and if it can be made successful, the American who can aid in it without compromising his own Government will thus render good service to his species. But its importance admonishes us to repeat that, in the event of failure, every man concerned will have good need to regret most heartily that he had not, instead, undertaken to storm the infernal citadel named by the writer we have quoted.

MR. TUPPER AND THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

We have casually noticed the attack of the Ledger upon this gentleman, and, not wishing to see him wholly demolished, again venture a few words in his defence.

Mr. Tupper is an accomplished, liberal-minded Englishman, born and educated in a monarchy, and having, very naturally, strong predilections in favor of the religion and government of his native land. Bred, not "in profound ignorance of our country, and among circles in which questions are sometimes raised about the complex and language of the Americans," as has been facetiously said by the above-named journal, but in the society of enlightened men, who view with pleasure the advancement of the world in knowledge and freedom, his attention is naturally attracted to our country, progressing, as it has been, in all that can elevate humanity. Daily he hears most wonderful accounts of the almost miraculous development of our nation, and is seized with a strong desire to visit it, and compare it with his own much-loved land. He comes predisposed to approve and admire. He lands upon our shores, and, without noise or display, proceeds to traverse the country. But he does not go in peace. From all quarters the self-appointed censors of the land open upon him with denunciations loud and deep, and the people are told that he is a second Dickens, come to spy out our faults and misrepresent our virtues. His declarations are disregarded. He avers that he does not intend to write a book about us. "It is false," they say; "all other Englishmen, who have traveled in this country, have written against us; Tupper is an English traveler, and therefore he intends to write against us!" By this clear, syllogistic argument, they convince themselves that he is nothing but a malignant English spy; and as a spy they treat him. Forgetting that, as a spy, freedom of speech is permitted to every one, they condemn him to perpetual silence. He may look on, but not speak; and as soon as he dares to express a candid opinion in regard to us, and to compare our institutions with what he esteems the safer ones of his own country, he is pounced upon and straightway devoured.

Now, of this we by no means approve. Mr. Tupper has, no doubt, as other men have, strong prejudices, and many wrong ones; but should we therefore conclude that he is an enemy to our country, a slanderer of our institutions, and all the other terrible things which some would have us think him? Years ago they were all overflowing with love for the English traveler, until Dickens paid them off with his "American Notes." Since then they have been on the other extreme, and an Englishman can scarce show his face among us, without being held up to the people as the embodiment of transatlantic malignity.

As to Mr. Tupper's being "sacred to ridicule his whole life long," because he takes the liberty of expressing, to those who ask him, his opinion of us and our form of Government, we think the idea absurd. How, we ask, shall foreigners behave when they come among us? Shall they openly declare themselves our enemies, and abuse us for every thing that is despicable and foolish? Shall they, on the other hand, laud

us to the skies, agree that our form of Government is perfect, whether they believe it or not, and tell us that we have left them far behind? Or shall they, as Mr. Tupper has done, when requested to give an opinion, praise what they approve, and express their disapprobation of what they think defective? The latter course seems to us the best, though others seem to think differently.

Let us, then, permit Mr. Tupper quietly to pursue his journey. He came among us with feelings of friendship; let him continue to entertain them; and, when he departs from our shores, let him bear with him to his home a favorable impression of the magnanimity of the American people.

THE CAPITOL.

Among the various improvements now going on within and around the Capitol, under the direction of our enterprising and go-ahead Commissioner, there is one which pleases every body—namely, the taking up and relaying the flagging and capping of the terraces. The steps, which are also in a deranged condition, as well as the flagging in the western park, will no doubt be put in proper order. The gravel walks might also be improved by the removal of the coarser stones, and the passing of Mr. Maher's large roller over them a few times immediately after a rain.

CHRIST CHURCH, GEORGETOWN.—This church was densely filled last night, and the discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. D. CALDWELL, the pastor, was one of great power and fervor. "It is finished," were the appropriate words of his text, and the death of Christ and the Atonement the subjects upon which he dwelt.

It is seldom that so decided an impression has been made upon a community as has been made by Mr. C.; and it gives us great pleasure to learn that his health, which had previously been enfeebled, has improved within the brief period of his residence here.

He will, in the course of next week, return to his former home, in Virginia, for the purpose of removing his family to Georgetown, which, however, he may not be prepared to accomplish for one or two months, when he will again be gladly welcomed to the pastoral charge he has assumed.

Mr. C. is in the meridian of life, probably forty years old. He was formerly located at Norfolk. At the time of accepting the call to this church, we have been informed, the offer of the chaplaincy of the University of Virginia was before him.

PROFESSOR PAGE'S electro-magnetic car has been tried again to-day. Under the circumstances, the result has been to the satisfaction of everybody. An accident, which, in the course of two years' experimenting had not occurred, happened shortly before starting, and caused some misgivings as to the success. Two of the cells in the battery exploded, in such a situation that if repairs had been made it would have been necessary to postpone. However, with this diminution of power, the doctor determined to go ahead, and started the car. It ran backward and forward, a few hundred rods, at a rate of about five or six miles per hour. The day is cloudy and unpropitious.

ARCHBISHOP ECKSTON.—11 o'clock, a. m.—We have just heard from Georgetown that the Archbishop remains very much as yesterday. There is no immediate danger of dissolution. Bishop Kendrick, of Philadelphia, who arrived at the convent this morning, will probably administer to the Archbishop to-night the last Sacraments of the Church.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.—At about ten o'clock last night the dwellings of Mr. Lake and Mr. James Ennis, on the Island, near Page's Windmill, were discovered to be on fire, and were soon destroyed, with nearly all their furniture, although the fire companies were prompt in their efforts to save. These houses were two-story frames, and belonged to Captain Guy. Captain Guy's loss is set down at \$1,500.

POLICE AFFAIRS.—Things have been very quiet for the past two days. This morning there was not a single prisoner in the watch-house.

The eight lines of poetry, in our paper of Thursday, addressed to a lady of Washington by Mr. L. J. ARGUELLES, may be found in Moore's Poems, page 276 of the octavo edition. Though but a bagatelle, we desire that Mr. Moore, and not Mr. ARGUELLES, shall have credit for this little production.

MR. WEBSTER.—The common council of Boston have rebuked the aldermen for refusing Faneuil Hall to invite him to address the citizens, and appointed a committee to invite President Fillmore to visit that city—which invitation, Mr. Webster remarks, these same aldermen once refused to unite in.

THE CODSEN MURDERS.—There was much excitement at Havre-de-Grace yesterday, owing to the capture of Nicholas Murphy, charged with the murder of the Codsens family, at Georgetown Cross-Roads, in Kent county, Maryland. Drummond, previously arrested, confessed that Murphy, Shelton, Ford, Silks, and Taylor are guilty; but that he was privy to the deed. Webster, the uncle of Mrs. Codsens, is thus freed from suspicion.

The large and splendid packet ship "Admiral," Captain Bliffen, sailed from New York on Thursday, 17th instant, for France. Among the list of passengers is Dr. Alex. J. Semmes, of Georgetown, D. C.

CONNECTICUT.—It is asserted by the Hartford Republican that the free-soilers hold the balance of power in the legislature, and that consequently a United States Senator cannot be chosen without them.

THE LATE STORM IN THE EAST.—The destruction has been very great ashore; but at sea it has been terrible. A number of vessels have been wrecked. In the city of Boston and close vicinity, half a million would not repair the damage.

MOHAMMED, the tragedy for which Forrest paid S. H. Miles a prize, is to be enacted in Baltimore on Monday night.

LOCUSTS are being dug from the earth. They will soon rise of their own accord, and in very great abundance.

GEORGETOWN AND ITS AFFAIRS.

[Correspondence of the American Telegraph.]

GEORGETOWN, April 19.—10 a. m. No material change has taken place in the condition of Archbishop Eckston since last night, and although all is being done for him that medical skill and kind friends can accomplish, he continues gradually to sink, and no hopes are entertained this morning of his recovery.

There is at present quite a revival of religion in the Methodist Episcopal church here. The meetings have been continued every night this week, and some twelve to fifteen have united with the church.

The news by the last steamer has caused flour to advance in price. Wheat and corn have also advanced.

The supply of stock at Drover's Rest for the week has been limited. 80 head of cattle were taken by Georgetown and Washington butchers at 4¢40¢ gross.

There have been several arrivals of fish at the wharf. Prices remain unchanged. No arrivals. Barque William Chase, (Jones, master), cleared for St. Thomas.

Canal Trade, April 18.—Arrived Catoctin, 41 miles, corn and ship stuff; Frances, 23 miles, five hundred bbls. flour; Mary, 23 miles, stone; P. Janney, 61 miles, 774 bbls. flour; two gondolas, 374 do.

April 19.—Gen. Taylor, 62 miles, limestone; N. Neale, 62 miles, do. ELECTRO.

THE BULLETIN of the American Arts-Union, for April, has been presented to us by Messrs. Taylor & Maury. In addition to the usual variety of reading matter, including essays on art, valuable selections, and a copious summary of art news, and a greater number of illustrations, it now devotes a part of each number to a portion of a full Biographical, Technological, and Topical Dictionary of Art; brief sketches of the various Schools and Academies of art; short paragraphs on artistic topics, and definitions of the terms of art—all alphabetically arranged, with a copious index at the end of the year.

BLACKWOOD, for April, and No. 16 of the FARMER'S GUIDE, both from the press of Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have been presented to us by Messrs. Taylor & Maury.

FLOODS at the MISSISSIPPI.—Recent heavy rains have swelled the Mississippi, and on the 15th the tide was still rising. Crevassees are increasing in Louisiana. The highest point of last year had been attained.

RENSSELAER WESTERLO, an aged citizen, half-brother of the late Patroon, died at Albany on Thursday evening.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, at Carlisle, has got over its troubles, and a reconciliation has been effected between the students and preceptors, through the instrumentality of the Hon. James Buchanan.

The Odd-Fellows of Philadelphia will celebrate the 32d anniversary of the Order in this country by a grand parade, in full regalia, on Saturday next, the 26th inst. The venerable Past Grand Sir William, of Baltimore, will participate in the celebration.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.—Later from California—Two Millions of Gold Dust arrived—Lynch Law—Destruction of the City of Nevada—The Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, April 18th.—11 p. m.—The steamer Prometheus arrived this evening from Chagres with two hundred and sixty passengers. The New Orleans had arrived at Panama on the 1st of April, with \$600,000 in gold; the Northern with \$800,000, and the Antelope with \$600,000, which was all at Chagres when the Prometheus sailed.

Lynch law appears to prevail to a considerable extent. Two men who gave their names as James Backster, of Maine, and Charles Simmons, of Massachusetts, were peremptorily hung by the populace, near Consumers river, for stealing horses.

The political news generally is unimportant. Business prosperous.

The United States assay office is now in full operation. Messrs. Moffatt & Co., who have the contract, received \$100,000 in three hours after they opened their office.

The city of Nevada has been totally destroyed by fire, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. One hundred and fifty houses burnt, and loss estimated at one million of dollars.

MARKETS.—Goods have been pressing heavily upon the markets, and prices have not been sustained. Chili flour, \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; Western, \$10 per bbl. Corn meal, \$7.50. Corn, \$5 to \$5.50. Mess pork, \$15; clear pork, \$18. Anthracite coal, \$12. Dry goods and other articles without change.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—High-handed British intrigues—Americans forced to leave the country and murdered.

From Mr. J. Cavalry Hall, of Granada, Nicaragua, who came passenger to New Orleans in the steamer Mexico, the Picayune has obtained late and important news to the 5th instant from Nicaragua and the so-called Mosquito kingdom: Since the last trip of the Prometheus, that is, within about six weeks, a feeling of hostility of so decided a character has sprung up against this country, that the Americans on the Isthmus, from Rangoon to San Juan, have thought it best for their interests and personal safety to leave. About eight hundred of them, who had established themselves in the towns and villages, and who confided in the friendship and protection of the Nicaraguan government, have been so ill-treated—the natives refusing to buy from them or sell them provisions—that they all broke up their business arrangements, many at much loss to themselves, came down to San Juan, and embarked for this port or New York.

The main spring of this sudden revulsion of feeling lies in the continual intrigues of the Consul at San Juan, and his colleague, Foster, at Rangoon. He and his fellows have at last succeeded in strongly prejudicing the Nicaraguan authorities and citizens against the Americans. The best proof of this sudden and decided hostility is in the fact that fifteen of our countrymen have been murdered within the last twenty-five days, on the road from Rangoon to the Pacific, across to San Juan, where they formerly traveled without fear of harm or danger, and over which they were making their way as rapidly as possible out of the country to return home.

It is certainly time that our government should take decisive steps, if not to put down these absurd protectorate claims of England in Nicaragua, at least to protect the lives and property of our citizens there. We should have a consul—an energetic, determined man—in the country; whilst the frequent visits to San Juan of an American vessel of war would tend materially to restrain British machinations and Nicaraguan aggressions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

3 days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 19.—1 p. m.

The Pacific arrived here to-day from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th.

Sales of Cotton had been made on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday preceding, of 11,000 bales, but there was no change in the prices. Consumers buy sparingly, awaiting the American advices respecting the crop.

Business in wheat and flour was moderate. Corn was firmer and in demand; yellow, thirty-two shillings.

The imports of American provisions are diminished. Bacon is a shade lower, and other articles are unchanged.

Advices from the continent state that very little business is doing in colonial produce.

The stocks of coffee at Rotterdam and Amsterdam are larger than at the same time last year, and at Havre less.

Gold in Paris is forty per cent. higher than in London, quotations being two per mille discount, and exchange at short \$24.97.

At Hamburg, price from 25½ exchange at short \$13.41, making gold thirty-four per cent. dearer than in London.

Sales of Benares Sugar at 30 and three-sixteenths to 40; Madras, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.

It is believed at Berlin that Austria will consent to return to the Frankfurt Diet.

The discontinuance of the Dresden Conferences has not yet taken place. Dresden dispatches from General Thunen, the Prussian agent at Holstein, respecting the proceedings there, expresses the opinion that the troops ought not to be officered by Danes.

General Signorine, the Austrian Commissioner, had serious difficulties with the Danish agent.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE THING.—A day or two ago two respectable citizens appeared before Justice Smith, in a matter in controversy involving the amount of two dollars. The 'Squire decided in favor of the defendant, whereupon the claimant placed two dollars on the desk, and said, "I have disputed upon a principle, not about two dollars, and to convince you of this, 'Squire, I wish you to bestow that amount upon any object of charity you may believe deserving of it." The 'Squire has not yet sent us the money.

THE CENTRE MARKET has been to-day finely supplied with marketables and customers. Soft as the roads are, the country people came in freely; and their butter, eggs, and young and tender vegetables are delightful.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Jenny Lind.—The Jenny Lind excitement is unbounded; the city is full of strangers. Miss Lind is greeted nightly with overflowing houses. The proceeds of last night's Concert were near \$18,000—being \$2,000 more than the first. Her five concerts here will not yield much less than \$80,000. She leaves for the East on Tuesday night.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—6 p. m.—Tremendous fire.—The Alexander Scott has just arrived, and reports that a tremendous fire is raging in Grand Gulf Town. The whole place is nearly destroyed.

The Cincinnati Inquirer estimates the aggregate of money authorized by the several Legislatures of the States to be borrowed for the construction of railroads and other public improvements will reach one hundred millions of dollars.

The treasurer of Morrow county, Ohio, who was caught in his flight with \$20,000, and taken back from Cincinnati, has given up all his property, and is still minus some \$8,000.

The Morse Telegraph Company are putting up six thousand new poles between Albany and Buffalo.

ELOPEMENT AND THEFT.—The Boston Pathfinder states that in December, 1850, Mrs. Hannah H. Miller, the wife of Rev. T. H. Miller, of that city, eloped with one George H. Cook, of New York. They went to New York, where they passed as man and wife, from January 1 to January 8, 1851, since which time nothing has been heard of them. They carried away property and money belonging to Mr. Miller and his wife to the amount of \$4,000 or \$5,000. Mr. Miller offers a reward of \$200 for the recovery of any sum not less than \$2,000, or a handsome reward for any smaller portion of the property, but nothing for the fugitive alone. Cook is a married man, and has abandoned a deserving wife and family.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.—The leading cities of the United States rank as follows under the new census as to population, compared with 1840:

1850	1840	1850	1840
New York, 517,840	312,710	Providence, 41,416	23,471
Philadelphia, 450,000	228,407	Newark, 38,535	17,290
Baltimore, 149,025	102,113	Rochester, 26,531	29,101
New Orleans, 122,000	102,000	Lowell, 32,984	27,786
Boston, 128,718	95,282	Williamsburg, 30,886	5,005
Cincinnati, 116,108	64,082	Richmond, 30,800	29,161
Brooklyn, 97,208	36,282	Chicago, 28,209	4,470
St. Louis, 85,000	19,400	New Haven, 22,538	14,390
Pittsburg, 80,000	40,000	Syracuse, 22,235	11,012
Washington, 43,266	22,354	Detroit, 21,055	7,032
Buffalo, 42,777	18,213	Portland, 20,619	15,215
Louisville, 42,000	20,000	Milwaukee, 20,035	1,712

THE CUBA INVADERS.—A gentleman in New York has furnished the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer with some facts touching the probable invasion of Cuba. The correspondent informs me that arrangements have been made for expeditions to start from Yucatan, New Orleans, Apalachicola, Mobile, and other places on the same bay, and which are to concentrate at a certain point; and from there to sail for Cuba direct. He says that the city of New York will furnish three hundred men, and that the bulk of the expedition will be composed of southern men. He also informed me that some of the principal men connected with the movement sailed from here yesterday for New Orleans, in the steamship Union.

CONFIRMATION.—Lutheranism.—Tomorrow (Sabbath), by Divine permission, the solemn rite of Confirmation and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, at 11 a. m., at St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, corner of H and 11th streets. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the third of the series on Lutheranism was deferred, and will be delivered at 10 a. m. on the 26th inst. ap 19

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Hale will preach in this church to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m. ap 19

THE WASHINGTON CITY SABBATH SCHOOL UNION will hold its anniversary in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 9th street, on Monday evening, the 21st instant, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. ap 19

THE Rev. John A. Collins may be expected to preach in the Foundry M. E. Church on Sunday (Easter) at 11 o'clock. ap 19

A Public Temperance Meeting will be held at the Hall, as usual, on Sabbath evening, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. J. S. Goun, ex-officio, is invited to address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. ap 19

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *fi. fa.* issued by JOHN L. SMITH, esq., one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Washington, District of Columbia, I have levied on one house and one lot, in the city of Washington, and I shall proceed to sell the same at public auction on the premises, on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for cash, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said execution. (The flag will designate the house.) ap 19, m1419 JOHN DAVIS, Constable.

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Commercial.

BAITIMORE MARKET.

BAITIMORE, April 19.—a. m.

We have no change to note in our markets, except a slight upward tendency in flour and grain.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—p. m.

There was considerable buoyancy in the stock market to-day. Sales of U. S. 5s, 1867, at 116½; 10s, 1867, at 116½; Reading railroad shares 30½.

Flour somewhat firmer—sales of 700 bbls. common standard brands at \$4.00; choice \$4.87. Corn meal \$2.87. Flour scarce, and in demand at \$5.50 per bbl.

Grain somewhat firmer—sales of 3,000 bu. red wheat at 100 cents, and white do. 100 cents. Corn steady but not active—sales of yellow at 65 cents. Oats 45 cents. Rye 74½¢.

Provisions continue firm.

Groceries steady but not active. Rice 10¢10½¢ cts.

Sugars and molasses unchanged. Rye 3½¢ cts.

Cotton very quiet and duller under the news.

Whisky 24½¢24¾¢ cts in bbls.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 19.—p. m.

The stock market is steady without any special change. Sales of U. S. 5s at 116½; Canton 72; Reading 70½; Pa. 5s 93½; sterling exchange 10½¢ premium.

The American news has had no special effect on the stock market. Holders are somewhat firm. The sales to-day are 6,000 bbls at \$4.50 for common brands; southern \$4.75; 4.87; Genesee \$4.94; 5.00; corn meal \$3.00; 3.05; rye flour \$3.50.

Grain held firm; small sales of red wheat at 100¢102 cents; Genesee 118¢116 cents; corn steady, sales of 8,000 bushels at 60 cents for yellow; mixed 67¢68 cents; oats 48¢61 cents; sales of 4,900 bushels rye at 72½¢73 cents.

Provisions are steady, without any special change.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We shall often withhold communications, without disparagement to their merits, but simply because it is necessary for us to select such matters as will be likely to prove of most interest to our readers. In these cases a reasonable compensation will secure their insertion, as we shall thus be enabled to extend the quantity of new reading matter supplied.

GEORGETOWN.—Mr. J. A. BURNS is our Agent for this town, and will receive the names of subscribers, advertisements, and other communications, and money due us. Anything left for us at Mr. Wm. H. Eves' Warehouse, or at Dr. LANTHORN'S Store, before 11 o'clock, a. m., will be promptly forwarded by him.

MR. H. R. WOOD, who now attends to the distribution of the Telegraph on the Island, is authorized to collect all moneys due for the same.

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favors before 11 o'clock, if possible.

Do people generally know that short advertisements are published in the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH for twenty-five cents?

Persons wishing to be served with the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH will please write their names and residences, and hand the cards or papers to our carriers, or leave them at our counter.

"LET EVERY MAN BRING HIS MAN."—Were our friends and patrons to act thus, we would exult in the increased efficiency and usefulness of our paper; and THEY CAN DO IT! Every dollar of increase in our patronage shall be expended for the welfare of our readers and the business public.

THE View of Washington City, and its Architectural adornments, published by CASSEN BORN, and for sale in all our bookstores, should ornament the wall of every house in the city, and should be purchased by every visitor who may desire, on returning to his home, to give to his neighbors a correct notion of Washington and its magnificence. It is an instructive and very beautiful picture. ap 15—TAS2w

DEATHS.

On the 18th instant, at 1 p. m., MARY, consort of Stephen Pleasanton, esq., Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, in her 6th year of her age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, p. m.

On the 18th instant, Major ERNEST T. COLLINS, of the Pension Office, in the 58th year of his age. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. Tingle, corner of 12th and F streets, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

In Frederick county, Md., on the 14th instant, after a severe illness, which he bore with christian patience, THOS. C. FRANKLIN, aged 31 years and 10 months.

For sale at the Store-rooms of the Ladies' Union Benevolent and Employment Society, on Seventh street, next to Odd-Fellows' Hall, and at Capitol Hill, corner of A and First streets, east and south, a variety of clothing suitable to the season, comprising garments for the laboring classes and children. As these articles are the work of the industrious poor, the Society desire all who are in want of it to describe clothing to patronize these establishments, and, as a very small profit on the work is added, the prices will necessarily be moderate.

Families requiring such work to be done will benefit the poor by sending it to the Society's rooms to be made up. To accommodate families, an Intelligence Office has been opened at the store-rooms, where the names of persons in want of servants may be supplied by paying a small fee. By order of the Board of Managers.

All the papers of the city are requested to publish this notice as often as convenient. ap 19

NOW AT THE ATHENÆUM!

STEVENS, (late No. 1, Brown's Hotel), during the residence of his store, may be found at the "Atheneum," with his usual variety of elegant and fashionable goods, for gentlemen's wardrobe and toilet use. His friends and customers are invited to call on him at his new place of business, opposite the Adelphi Theatre.